#### BUSINESS HOTICES.

False and wicked reports having deterred Ladies and others from using the most valuable discovery ever made for carring disease and giving health and strength, to convince them that nothing injurious is put in, can have their own syrups magnetized without being taken from their sight. For term diste use it can be made as pow-erful as the Nervous Antinote, but only gum or sugar, that can be dissolved by heat, will retain the fluid for transporta-tion, getting stronger by time. like the Nervous Antidote. Talkort Warrs, Magnetic Nervat, No. 424 Greenwich-st. Depôt for the Nervous Antidote No. 102 Nassuc-st.

How TO ACQUIRE FASHIONABLE HABITS .-How to Acquire Fashionable Habits—
The stawer to this question is comprised in half adoest words—Go to Jennings & Co.'s, No. 231 Broadway. The Habits reads at this establishment are always fishionable. In fact, this celebrated from have kept up with the fashions for the last twenty five years. They are in correspondence with the first balloring houses in Paris and London, and mo sconer does a new style or a new fairly for Vesta/Paultaloons, or Costa, make its appearance there, than it is craismitted to Jennings & Co., and respiperars in their splendid secrement of Beady-made Cootting. To those gentlement who prefer their Glothes made to order, the department deviced to that branch of the business offers the advantages of the very lest sutters and workmen in the trade, and a rapidity in the execution of orders which is wooderful even in this "fast age." Winter, after playing an "open and sun; "and to a long time, seems to have opened in earnest at lest, and it finds the establishment of our friends thoroughly prepared. There is nothing in the way of fashionable Winter Costume, current or likely to be current this search, that is not represented in their vast and varied ready-made clock.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is Gourano's Medicated Scop for curing pinopies, frackles, all rheum, flesh worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness, chaps, chafes, cracks, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots bair from any part of the bedy. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White and Hair Restorative, at 67 Walker-st., near Broad way.

HAIR DYR AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Man sheetury for these articles is ociebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig of Toupee con stirely be suited. His Hist Dye is applied, it were guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No.4 Wall-t. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

Lyon's Kathainon.—People troubled by Dandroff, harsh or decaying Hair, should use Lyon's Kathaison. It is, without doubt, the most desirable Toilet Article and effective Remoty for Nervous Headache in the world. Price 25 cents, in large bottles. To be had throughout the world.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists an Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, an

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bodding Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Wit-LARP's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chathamest. corner of Mulberry et., where may be found the largest as-sortment of articles in his line everoflered to the public.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY .-Dr. Warns's Nervous Antidote is a safe ple santland effectual remody for restoring the secretions and giving a robust and leathy tone to every function of the system. This remody acts with such certainties upon all constitutions that written acknowledgments will be given to return the money if proved ineffectual. El per bottle.

Depot, No. 102 Nassan-st.

We commend to the special attention of those whose chiect it may be to obtain a knowledge of Bookneeping, the advertisement of Mr. FOSTER. We have in our midst score of young men who would find it greatly to their advantage to acquire the best possible system of keeping books; and Mr. FOSTER (whose reputation stands quite a high in England as it does in this country) is the man best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers better acquainted with Mr. F.'s claims as a teacher. In the meanine read his advertisement and call at his rooms, No. 307 Broadway, for a Prospectus of his. "Commercial Institute."

LT At CRISTADORO'S only can you procure the means of changing the color of the Hair from gray, red or sandy, to black or any shade of brown. His Liquid Hair Dys stands alone. Its effect is immediate, the color it imparts permanent, and leaves the scalp perfectly free from stain. Sold and applied (in private rooms) at Cris-TADDRO'S. No. 6 Actor House; also to be had of the princi-val Dragadist, in the Cit.

1 Facts, plain, positive facts are irresistable, Facts, plain, positive lacts are irresistable, and in the case of "Van Pacts save's improved Wahpene" leave no possible doubt. Immunerable heads now exist as living witnesses of its effected to change grey Hair to its tirst color, and to reproduce a new and healthy growth on those ball crowns and wested and diseased spots, so unspirity to witness on a finely formed head. "Secang is believing;" therefore no longer doubt, but visit the general Depot Rooms at No. 135 Chambers-3, and call on the several Druggists of the City, and procure the article.

The great truth begins to be understood that the most parfect ishor-awing instrument ever offered to the public is SINLEWS PATENT SUWING MACHINE. With one of these machines a sewing woman is at once, in point of productiveners of labor, placed far shead of the most skill-ful mechanic, who has devoted years to the learning of a trace. The Machines are freely exhibited in operation at the office of I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 253 Breadway.

If at a fashionable party you wear the most perfect suit ever made by tailor, it's effect will be ut-terly inarred if you are afflicted with a valgarly-made, illeft-ting shirt. To secure yourself egainst this drawback, give your orders to GREEN, I Astor House. He will turnish you with perfect Shirts and never keep you waiting for them.

TF Hon. Henry Meigs says of Wattrs's Near-rous Astinote: "Let those who wish to knew its grea power of subduing disease and pain, and of its nerfect harm-reaches, call upon me. I have watched its effects for years upon meny, and am satisfied of its all-importance as a cura-tive. I have given it to my own dear children, whose live-and health I value millions of times more than I do my own. It is every way worthy of investigation and trial. "Heany Mice. No. 351 Broadway."

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES put up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Keva, Seals, &c. Also, rich and elegant Fancy Cases of various styles, in Velvet, Papier Maché, Pesti and Teotriese Shell beautifully inleid, for sale at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway

THE ST. NICHOLAS Will be open for the Re-1853. L. ACKER & Co. ception of Company on Thursday, Jan. 6, TREADWELL

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1853.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at nine o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappere, ready for malling, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Canada sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORN-ING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Deak To-Morrow Morning. Price 6 cents.

## SEE THIRD PAGE. AL

CONGRESS YESTERDAY .- In the Senate the question of a National compensation to the famer as an aesthetic agent was debated and laid or the table. Mr. Cass presented a me-morial from the Maryland Baptist Union, ask-ing the interposition of the Government to seing the interposition of the Government to se-cure religious liberty for American citizens temporarily residing in foreign countries. Mr. Cass made a speech in support of the memo-rial, arguing not only the essential excellence, safety and reasonableness of freedom in worship, but claiming that we had a right to demand in oth-er countries, the same privilege in the same of the same privilege in the same of t but claiming that we had a right to demand in other countries, the same privileges in that respect as are accorded to all persons in this country. He concluded by expressing his fears of the spiritual rappers and the anti-marriage perfectionists, but thought that the dissemination of sound religious opinions, would obviate the difficulty. Mr. Hale approved of the objects of the memorial but feared the effect of advocations this har law than the Governments of Euthe memorial but leared the effect of advocat-ing a 'higher law' than the Governments of Eu-rope see fit to adopt in regard to matters of conscience. It might reopen the agitating ques-tions which had been so happily settled by the Fugitive Slave Law and the Baltimore Plat-

The resolutions of Mr. Mason, calling on the The resolutions of Mr. Mason, calling on the President for information in regard to Cuba, were adopted. Several private and unimportant bills were passed; and the bill to compensate Maine and Massachusetts for the lands taken from those States by the Ashburton Treaty, was passed and reconsidered, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Venable made a speech in opposition to the annexation of Cuba, whether by violence or negotiation. He reasoned from the Southern point of view, condemning fibustiers in unmeasured terms, pitching into Kossuth by the way, denouncing intervention, and

suth by the way, denouncing intervention, and stating that Mr. Calhoun was opposed to get-

ting the island in any way except by treaty. For himself, he was against annexing Cuba at any time, or on any terms. Mr. Stephens was equally opposed to violence in the premises, but say absolutely that he would resist amexation under all circumstances. Nor did he share Mr. Venable's fear of renewing sectional agitation: the Conspromise measures had taken care of that by allowing the people of all new Ter-ritories themselves to decide as to their institutions. Mr. Bayly felt a deep interest in the subject, but would wait information from the Presi-dent before delivering himself of a speech. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Venable, taunting him with having deserted his States Rights friends, &c. Mr. Brown didn't think Rights friends, &c. Mr. Brown drant tellar Fibusticsing very respectable, though be seemed to consider the possession of Cuba quite desirable, and was particularly exercised on account of some supposed insult offered to the American Flag. He thought our bonor had been touched. Talking of honor isn't a bad joke for a Representative from a State which joke for a Representative from a State willow has just deliberately voted, two to one, not to pay her honest debts. Try again. "It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown." Mr. Wilcox, of S. C., was not in favor of taking Cuba just now, but there may come a time, in the opinion of that gentleman, when it will be

proper to take the Island at any cost.

The House passed the bill for payment of Navy and Invalid pensions, and adjourned.

The Kaine Extradition case came up

in the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday, but was postponed till to-day, in consequence of some arrangement said to be in progress between the Secretary of Sate and the British Minister.

Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, Vice-President elect, has resigned his seat as a Senator from Alabama, and it is thought that he will be succeeded by Hon. BESJ. FITZFATRICK, formerly a member of the Senate.

I An arrival at Boston from St. Domingo City announces that the Black Vemit is raging fearfully at that place. The French Consul had died of it, and the American Consul was recovering from a severe attack. Nothing further had been heard of the French occupation of the Peninsula Samana, and the accounts heretofore received of such occupation are believed to be erroneous.

Mayor WESTERVELT was inaugurated yesterday, and the new Board of Assistant Alderman were also sworn into office. We publish the Message of his honor in another place, but in so doing have no fears to express with regard to any rash tendencies to reform which might possibly be anticipated on his part. He expresses himself in a tone of great reserve with regard to matters concerning which most persons, who have paid attention to the subject, express themselves without reserve. The positive recommendations of the Message are confined to the duty of guarding against excessive expenditures, and their limitation to the amount which the Legislature annually authorizes the City to impose upon the taxpayers ; to preserving and enforcing discipline in the Police department; lighting the piers and wharves; establishing markets in the parts of the City not yet provided with them; the compilation and arrangement of the City ordinances in a convenient volume for reference: the better cleaning of the streets, though we are told they have been kept cleaner during the last year than before; holding contractors for public works to the strict fulfilment of their contracts : restraining the practice of encumbering the streets with building materials; and keeping the bulkheads and side walks on both rivers free of incumbrances. On other sublects of public interest his Honor tells us that he purposely refrains from saying anything till he shall have made himself acquainted therewith; but when his mind is made up on those points, he will take the opportunity to make corresponding suggestions to the Common Council.

-While we rather like prudence we don't admire too much of it, and there are some subjects on which it certainly might have been possible for one, who like Mr. Westervelt, has long been a resident of New-York, to have a decided opinion without waiting for a week's or an hour's experience in the Mayor's office. Among these are for instance, the sale of liquor by unlicensed dram-shops; the sale of the same on Sundays; and the present flourishing state of the thousands of gambling hells in the City. Each of these is a fruitful source of vice, crime, pauperism, and public expense; for the repression of each if there are not already sufficient laws, they should be enacted; and at any rate the enforcement of the laws and ordinances in these respects, as well as in others, is of the very highest importance, and we should have hailed with satisfaction an assurance from the new Mayor that he in-

tended to see to it. We have regarded the new administration of the City with more of hope than of antagonism. We care little what party it comes from, but trust and pray that it may do something toward purifying the City Hall of the corruption hitherto there collected. But we do not see much encouragement in this message. It is too timid in its manner, too barren in its suggestions. We shall be very happy however, to record other impressions, and to applaud every act of manly service to the cause of municipal honesty, and purity that the new Chief Magistrate of the City may have the pluck and the energy to perform.

The screw steamer Glasgow arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow, bringing advices one day later than we had received by the Pacific. Not much seems to have occurred in that day. The Cunard steamer Asia is now in the seventeenth day of her passage from Liverpool here; and the Humboldt should have sailed from Southampton on the 22d ult., in which case she would now be in the thirteenth day of her passage. We learn by Telegraph that the Washington arrived at Boston last night short of coal. She will probaly leave for this port this morning.

# CUBA IN THE HOUSE.

The Cuba question was up in the House yesterday, and discussed at length by Venable, of North Carolina, and Stephens, of Georgia. It is plain enough how the wind blows down South on the Cuba question. These gentlemen both deprecated the taking of Cuba, and were very decided against all flibustiering. The former especially, not only went against taking Cuba now, but declared that he was

content that Spain should retain her "forever. Mr. Stephens was pretty much of the same way of thinking with Mr. Venable, but did not consider that it was worth while to be so very emphatic about it, for no man could tell what might happen in the future. Mr. Venable had declared that the acquisition of Cuba would open the whole question of Slavery, and reawaken another fiers excitement upon this subject : but to this statement Mr. Stephens demurred, as he did not fear much on this

On the whole, the discussion was interesting and significant, as showing the drift of opinion in the South on Cuba annexation. It is gradually developing itself, as we have long considered it would, in decided opposition to the whole scheme. The idea of purchasing Cuba is still held up in the discussions, as though Cuba might sometime come to us in this way; but in the face of the recent declarations of Spain, and the natural temper of that government and people, to expect such an event is the hight of verdant credulity.

Will not Douglas and Soulé come to the rescue of the flibusteros? Or do they see it would be but to mount a dead horse ! There is no time to be lost if they mean to do any-

#### ANOTHER ENORMOUS CITY JOB.

The Committee to whom was referred the laying down of the Russ pavement in the Bowery, have made in the main a really very good and intelligent report, which, however introduces, and the object of which is to introduce. a very objectionable resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be, and he is hereby authorized to enter into tract with Russ & Reid, for the construction of Ross pavement through Park-row. Chatham st., the Bowery, and the Fourth-av. around Union-square, to unite with the termination of the Broadway contract, &c., &c., at the entire cost of \$6 50 per superficial

The Committee recommend a contract with Russ & Reid, it will be seen, for an immense job, at a fixed rate, without conditions or qualification, overlooking all considerations of economy, growing out of invited competition. simply desirous it would seem of giving a great bargain to that firm. As nobody works for the City without making a fortune, we take it for granted there is a fortune here and in what will follow in the wake of such a contract as this. The area which it is here proposed to cover with this pavement is not less than 80,000 yards, and the cost of the work accordingly. \$480,000.

The whole thing is to be turned off with the dash of the pen, it would seem, and without affording the least chance for the City to profit

by the rivalry of other bidders. For some good reason, doubtless, the Com mittee, Messrs. WHEELAN, McConney and Rogers, appear to grow very urgent as they approach the close of their Report, and insist upon the contract's being made forthwith. Indeed the point of the report consists in the zeal and urgency with which the project is urged to its immediate consummation. They say, "it is a matter of great and immediate public necessity," and that to "postpone" or "delay" the work, would be found to be "the poorest economy." This precipitation of a contract of such magnitude, may be very proper, and most excellent 'economy." But if our Committee or our City Government are consulting nothing but " economy" in the case, it is a phenomenon, besides being awonder that they should be so imbued with the conviction that that can only be consulted by giving this contract to Russ & Reid forthwith at \$6 50 per square yard, and so putting half a million of dollars in their pockets-less, of course, the Proceeds to Railroad making ever can do. Common Council and Aldermanic commis-

## THE PUBLIC LANDS-BENNETT'S BILL.

Hon. HENRY BENNETT, M. C. from our Chenango District, has published a very temperate and telling reply to a late bulletm of Col. Benton, denouncing his Public Land bill as a scheme of "plunder," &c. &c. The truth is very clearly made to appear by Mr. Bennett that, of all the schemes extant (and their name is Legion) for devoting slices of the Public Lands to purposes of Internal Improvement, his is the fairest and least exceptionable. Mr. Bennett thus shows up some of the great Missourian's misstatements:

"This bill grants to the old States in land warrants (so that one State shall not hold lands within another State) 29,250,000 acres, and as more. This is exaggerated by Col. Benton into 56,000,000 acres, worth \$72,000,000. He also says nearly 100,000,000 acres have been

000. He also says nearly 100,000,000 acres have been taken for soldiers warrants; when the letter from the Land Office, published with his, shows the whole amount issued and to be issued, is about 49,000,000 acres. This has no connection with the grants to the States; but shows the proneness to exaggeration.

"It is said the new States are given a mere 'pittance' by this bill, and on most 'unequal terms.' So far from this, the new States (with a population of over 7,000, cooperation of over 13,219,000 acres, and the old States, with a population of over 15,000,000, receive only 29,250,000 acres; that is the new States receive more than twice as such as the old States, in proportion to population, to

population of over 13,000,000, receive only 22,250,000 acres; that is the new States receive more than twice as much as the old States, in proportion to population, to say nothing of former grants to the Western States and Territories of over 85,000,000 acres, almost as much as has been sold, and not an acre granted to the old States. Including former grants, the new States are given more than six times as much as the old states.

"As to inequality among the new States, lows is instanced as receiving 3,000,000 acres, and as having before received more than any other State. Missouri also receives \$3,000,000 acres, lows has before received 2,713,955 acres. Missouri has before received 3,242,637 acres, (besides the grants made for railroads at last session of probably 1,500,000 acres more.) There are nine States that have each received more lands than Iowa. Rhode Island and lows are equal in representation. Iowa gets 5,713,955 acres, Rhode Island 600,000 acres. The 'pittance' of the new State is more than nine times as much as the old State gets.

"One object of my bill is to equalize the grants to all the States. And myless a general hill is massed, there

lowa gets 5,713,955 acres, khode Island 600,000 acros. The 'pittance' of the new State is more than mine times as much as the cld state gets.

"One object of my bill is to equalize the grants to all the States. And unless a general bill is passed, there never will be anything like equality, even conong the new States. In this bill their amounts, have not been so much regulated by population as by their wants for reflecads, the amount of former grants, &cl and it is behieved it will give to them equal benefit and do them equal justice. The amounts for the old States have been fixed upon the constitutional basis of representation—as fair a mode as could be adapted. It should be passed First, to do justice to all the States; second, to equalize the grants to the new States, unless it is desired to have them remain as unequal as they are.

"In regard to the old States, Second, to equalize the grants to the old States, Col. Benton says the details of this bill seem "to be founded in total graceance of their history in regard to the public lands, &c.; and instances New-York as one of the States that gave no lands to the Federal Government. No man should charge others with ignorance in a matter where he exposes his own; New-York was one of the States that code d lands to the United States; and the first State that old do, as early as 1781. The lands ceded to be 'for the use and benefit of such States as should become members of the Federal alliance. Her example was followed by Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, Connecticut in 1788, South Carolina in 1787, North Carolina in 1790, and Georgia in 1802. These grants were made for the 'common benefit of all the States, we seek not the 'abdication' of that 'trust', but its faithful execution.

"The States that made these grants do not ask to annual them. They claim no more, on that account, but only their equal interest in the public domain, and ask only for what other States have had; and when they do that, all

the hard words in the English language, applied to them or their Representatives, will not be admitted as a valid

or their Representatives, will not be similited as a valid answer.

"Should a part, of several persons, equally interested in a common fund, take it all, and then call their associates thieves and robbers, it would be just as homest, and no more impudent, than it is for a part of the States to be constantly taking the public lands, (which are the common property.) returing any share to the other States, and at the same time crying out against them as theves and 'plunderers'

"Colonel Benton makes the old States get by this bill \$6,00,000 acres, (it is only 23,000,000 acres,, and he makes it worth \$72,000,000, being \$2,000,000 about Government price. And then says the grants to the new a sare an 'insuling chear,' depriving them of their approach, and sinking their lands and railroad grants deem a breaty-fee and fifty cents per acre. It is creases the price so far as the land is granted to the old States, and decreases it (almost to nothing) so far as granted to new States. What an 'enormous' and anaccommable piece of 'iniquity.'

"my bill only takes 60,000,000 acres to make the States all equal, and leaves 1,340,000,000 acres undisposed of it does not therefore interfere with the Homestead bill, or any other plan for the disposition of the great bulk of the public lands, or with our general land system."

-The whole letter is pretty nearly as good as these extracts: but when you have knocked a man down, we dont approve of jumping and stamping on him.

We rather like Old Bullion. There is considerable good in him, in his rough, wilful way, and we hope there is some yet to come out of him : but his coolness is suggestive of ague. His later fulminations abound with denunciations of "planderers," "speculators," &c., who importune Congress for grants of Public Land, or Money to build Railroads, &c., here or there; while in the next breath he goes his full length for the Pacific Railroad, to be built as a National work, at a cost of some Sixty Millions. Now see go for that Railroad as heartily as he can: but really, though modesty is not generally deemed any more an Editorial than a Senatorial defect, we could not advocate so magnificent a project as that, and at the same time denounce every kindred scheme as impelled by rapacity and selfishness. Again: The Steamship Interest receives the

Colonel's most unsparing maledictions; and se, too, believe it is drawing rather too much money from the Treasury. This is not all plunder," however; our Mail Steamers have played a very important part in the rapid and mighty development of our Pacific empire, and in the general extension of our Trade. But decidedly the most flagrant job ever heard of in the Foreign Mail line was one that Col. Benton introduced to the Senate, proposing to give the Panama Railroad Company \$250,000 a year for carrying the U.S. Mails and Public Stores across the Isthmus-some sixty or seventy miles. Now the Panama Railroad is a noble enterprise-the men who devised and have very nearly constructed it deserve not merely a fair, but a generous return on their investment which we trust they will receive. We trust our Government will pay them liberally for the conveyance of Mails, &c .- but not quite the whole cost of running their Road. Yet the Colonel stood the godfather of their Mail Contract bantling in the Senate, until the enormous disproportion between its age and its appetite caused it to be quietly ejected as a monster. And now he is ferocious on all manner of Foreign Mail Contracts as corrupt and plundering !

-One word on the general subject of Public Lands as connected with the construction of Railroads, whether in the Old or the New States. We have said that we consider Mr. Bennett's much the fairest and least exceptionable of all the projects for converting the Public Lands into pabulum for Railroads and kindred works. And yet we hold the simple, easy course of granting a small tract free of cost to each actual settler and denying to any one the privilege of acquiring more than 320 acres at any price, would do more for Internal Improvements than any direct devotion of Land Proclaim that every man (or woman) settling independently on a quarter-section of Public Lands may have 40 (or 80) acres of it absolutely without charge, with ten years in which to buy the balance of the quarter-section at a dollar an acre, with legal interest, and that no man shall henceforth be permitted to buy Public Lands except for his own immediate use, and then only to a limited extent,-and we can make Railroads fast enough, East or West. There is no need of hiring or bribing capitalists to construct Railroads where they will pay dividends of ten to twenty per cent as they will do (at reasonable distances) through all the Great Valley, provided it be settled and cultivated. It is Speculation that creates the Saharas of monopolized Wilderness or Prairie which block the wheels of the rail-car and put out the fires of the locomotive. Efface these by eradicating their cause, and the West will be iron shod with abundant rapidity; while the East will be enabled to double the number or the profits of its Railroads through the immensely extended and still extending interchange of products between her Artisaus and the Farmers of the West.

## DEBILITY OF CONGRESS.

We are led to apprehend a very great mortality among the Members of Congress at this session. The uncommon assiduity with which they have devoted themselves to the public business for the month past, must inevitably prove fatal to all of our self-sacrificing public servants who are at all delicate. We beg them to pay some attentiou to their own valuable lives and constitutions, and not throw themselves away from conscientious convictions of

The last week was, as any one may see by referring to the record of proceedings, one of unparalleled effort. In fact, both branches got so exhausted by the middle of the week that they were compelled to adjourn over to the next. And they were so feeble as to be unable to do this till after several times trying: and when they finally went over, they had become reduced to a mere shadow, scarcely preserving enough of their normal magnitude and appearance to be recognized as the two branches of the Congress of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP SEA SERPENT .- This fine ship, Capt. Howard, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, after the remarkably quick passage of 85 days from Canton, thus far beating all other slipper ships of the season. She was within 50 miles of this port on New Year's day. The Sea Serpent left Canton on the 4th of October. She has been absent from New York only nine months and twenty-three days. Having discharged cargo at San Francisco, and taken in another at that port, she proceeded to China, dis-charged, and loaded again—a degree of expedition all through highly creditable to officers, crew and vessel. CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAS:

Just at the close of each session of Congress, during the hours of hilarity that mark that interesting and exciting epoch, a sudden fit of generosity comes over the members, and under the stimulus of the hour, they scatter bounties lavishly upon all the employes in and about the capitol building. The allowances thus made are mere gratuities; holiday presents, gifts, douceurs, to mark the exceeding liberality of the givers. Now as, it is easy to endure the pain which another suffers, so is it easy to be generous when the gift is paid for out of another's pocket. Members of Congress can afford to be very liberal when Uncle Sam foots the bill.

We have before us a list of these extras veted by the Senate, at the close of the last session. The sum thus distributed amounts in gross to something over \$32,000. A pretty penny to be handed over on the score of grace and good will.

#### NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

We rejoice to be able to report that the Cars on the Railroad line to Philadelphia are now run through in good time. The connection of the 54 o'clock train at Philadelphia, with the 104 Baltimore train, is again made with commendable frequency. We presume this state of things will continue for a week or two-perhaps till the adjournment of Congress. After that time we expect the Cars will go on crutches again. But while the line does its duty we shall take pains to announce the fact. We do this for two reasons. In the first place our readers always like news, and the statement that the Camden and Amboy Company do their duty, will always be a surprise of the freshest description; and in the second place we wish to encourage the growth of returning virtue. We will not turn our back upon the most abandened sinner-while he exhibits signs of repentance and reform. We copy from the Times the following resolution, passed at a late meeting of the Directors of the Camden and

Amboy Railroad Company:

Whereas, complaints have lately been publicly made, in relation to the speed of the mail lines between New-York and Philadelphia, on the New-Jersey Railroad, therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in conjunction with the Su-

Resolved. That the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in conjunction with the Su-perintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transpor-ration Company, be requested to ascertain and report to their respective Boards, the facts in relation to such complaints, and the cause of failures to connect with the Southern lines at Phitadelphia, and what additional arrangements they would pro pose, (if any.) to meet the wants of the travelling public as well as the Post Office Department.

### Smart Work in California.

Scarcely a fortnight has clapsed since the great fre, not we joyfully assert the fact that the city has already cen rebuilt. (Sacramento Union, Nov. 17.

We always knew there was an immense amount of productive power in California, but the foregoing paragraph gives us a higher idea than ever of the capacity of our territories on the Pacific. The statement is unqualified that a city of 12,600 or 15,000 inhabitants, which was desolated in a night, has been rebuilt in a fortnight. We have heard of great growths in California; of trees so large that they were hollowed out for taverns: of pumpkins weighing half a ton; of fleas that picked their teeth with the poker, and various other growths of almost (not quite) fabulous magnitude; but we do not remember to have seen an account of anything which has so impressed us with the prodigious capacities of California as this statement. At this rate, Sacramento could be totally burnt up twelve times a year, and still do a flourishing business.

POST MORTEM.-The Webster State Executive Committee of Massachusetts are called to meet Tuesday, Jan. 4, "on business of importance This Committee was originally formed to promote Mr. Webster's election to the Presidency. We should pre-sume their action now could be no more than love's

#### BY TELEGRAPH. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINTON.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY. MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

Special dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 3, 1853. By an arrangement made between Messrs. Mason and Soulé, there will be no further debate in the Senate on Cuba till after the reception of Mr. Everett's letter declining to enter into the proposed tripartite treaty with France and England on Cuba. In compliance with Mr. Mason's resolution calling for it, this letter will be sent in to the Senate immediately, probably to-morrow. Relying on that event, Mr. Soulé intends to take the floor on Wednesday, and make his long-expected speech on the

The letter in question is a long and elaborate document, written with all the care and ability for which the Secretary is distinguished. It gives in full the reasons of the Administratien for declining to join France and England in a mutual pledge never to take Cuba. It reviews the history and circumstances of our territorial acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California: declares that it is in the nature of the American Union to enlarge itself by the extension of its Constitution over new territory; and breathes the tone of Manifest Destiny, while it is mild and courteous in spirit and couched in language of great dignity and propriety.

Neither France nor England have made any reply to this manifesto.

The Kaine extradition case was up this morning in the Supreme Court. It is postponed till to-morrow, to enable the Attorney-General, Mr. Crittenden, to decide whether to appear.

New Senator in place of Mr. King-Collector at Natchez, &c.-Appointments by the Secretary of the Treasury. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Monday Evening, Jan. 3, 1853.

Hon, Wm. R. King has resigned his seat in the Senate, to take effect immediately. Gov. Collier, of Alabama, will appoint Benj. Fitzpatrick to fill the va cancy. Fitzpetrick was the regular nominee of the Loco-Foco caucus at the time Clemens was elected.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Moses P. Hatch Inspector of Hulls, and Wm. T. Barnes, Inspector of Boilers of Steamers, at the Port of Oswego, at a salary of \$300 each. He has also appointed Thos. J. Haiderman, Inspector of Hulls, and Wm. M. Guthrie, of Boilers, at Cincinnati, at a salary of \$1,500 each.

James H. Veazie is appointed Collector of

Natches, vice Chas. R. Bailey resigned. Appointment confirmed by the Senate.

Secretary Kennedy gave a brilliant party this evening. His rooms were crowded wity beauty

Dismissal of the Nicaraguan Minister. The following letter, which we published exclusively in The Tribune of yesterday morning, we now republish, correcting some slight errors which occurred in transmitting it over the telegraph wires :

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, }

"Doc. 30, 1852. }
"Str.—You are probably aware that some months age Mr. KERR, United States Charge d'Affaires to the Gov ernment of Nicaragua, was instructed to request that you might be recalled and that some other person might be appointed as the representative of Nicarague

"A dispatch was yesterday received from Mr. KERR transmitting a copy of a letter to him from Mr. Cas TELLON, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he de clines on the part of the Nicaraguan Government to com ply with the President's request, and expresses awish that the reasons on which it was founded should be set forth, in order to their being submitted to the Nice roguan Chamber.

It cannot be necessary to say that this course would be followed by discussions of the most disagreeable and unprofitable character; besides, that the President can not consent that any condition whatever should be as tached to the compliance of the Nicaraguan Government with a request warranted by the most familiar principles of the public law and the practice of civilized States. He has therefore directed Mr. Kxas to rener the request for your recall and the appointment of another Minister. And in the meantime, I am instruct ed to inform you that no communication can hereafte be received from you as the Nicaraguan Envoy.

"With much personal regret that it has become

my duty to address you a letter of this character, "I remain your obedient servant, EDWARD EVERNET.

"To Senor Don Jose de Marcolesa, etc., etc., etc.

The Game at Albany.

Special Dispated to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 3, 1833.

The Hard Shell Hunkers take their defeat on the Speaker of the Assembly very unkindly Even the concession of the Clerk, in the per son of Nafew, who is at least nominally with them, does not heal the wound. A secret caucus is now (9 o'clock) sitting, to see if the Speaker's nomination cannot be defeated think nothing will come of it but a sore feeling

# From Albany-Legislative Caucusos.

among Hunkers against the State Administra

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuse:
ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1853.
The caucus of the Democratic members of Assembly was called to order by Hon. A Loomis, of Herkimer, and on his motion, Hon. H. Shaw, of New-York, was called to the chair, and Hon Mr. Champlin, of Alleghany, appointed Secretary. The list of members having been called, all the Democratic members elect, except Mr. Hutchings, of Kings, answered to their names.

An informal ballot for Speaker was then o

dered, which resulted as follows: Wm. H. Lud-low, of Suffolk, 39; Daniel B. Taylor, N. Y., 28; Henry Shaw, N. Y., 9; Dexter Gilmore, Oneida 7: Russel Smith, N. Y., 1; Blank, 1. No candidate having the majority, the Caucus proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as

follows: W. H. Ludlow, 51; Daniel B. Taylor 31: H. Shaw, 2: Blank, 1. Mr. Ludlow was declared unanimously nominated.

On the first ballot for Clerk the vote stood

E. F. Church, of Steuben, 32; John S. Nafew of Albany, 45; Mr. Cory, of Saratoga, 6. Mr. Nafew was declared unanimously nominated amid tremendous cheers.

For Sergeant-at-Arms the vote stood: Joh F. Phelps, of Chautauque, 46; Edward Reynolds 20; Scattering 18. Mr. Phelps was thereupen unanimously nominated.

The Whig Caucus met in the Chambers of the Court of Appeals, Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, of Chautauque in the Chair, and Hon. Mr. Kennedy,

of Cayuga, Secretary.

A ballot being taken for Speaker, Mr. Ellsworth received 14 votes; Mr. Clapp, of Erie, 10; and several scattering. Mr. E. was thereupon nominated as the Whig candidate for

The Caucus then nominated R. N. Shearman for Clerk, Mr. T. E. Osborn, of Madison, for Ser reant-at-Arms, and the residue of the ast year, and then adjourned

# U. S. Supreme Court-The Kaine Extradition

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 3, 1853. In the Supreme Court, the Kaine Extradition case was called up this morning. James T. Brady and Richard Busteed, of New-York, appeared for Kaine, and stated that they were prepared to argue the case The Court expressed its readiness to proceed, when Hon. Charles Sumner appeared and stated that he had for the British Government, which he read as follows

for the British Government, which he read as follows:

In the matter of Thomas Kaine, a Fugitive from Justice.

Dran Sin: This case is set down for the British Government in the matter, and appeared as such when the cart directed the points. I am not aware what may have occurred between the Honorable the Secretary of State and his Excellency the British Minister, nor as to whether the Attorney-General will not interfere. I deem it, however, respectful toward the Bench to have it suggested that Mr. Crampton has wished me to standaside and not mingle in any arrangement. I had not received his deaire when I had the honor to be before the Court. If circumstances should make it proper, I hope you will do me the kindness most respectfully to mention what I have said. Believe me, dear Sir, Yours always, Charles Edwards.

To Charles Sumner, Esq.

Mr. Brac them stated that he had not, until this morning, learned what course was to be pursued on the part of Kaine. Attorney-General Crittenden said he understood there were some arrangements in progress between the Secretary of State and the British Minister on the subject, and on his suggestion the Court ordered the case to lie over until the morning, when it will be again called up.

The case excites considerable interest here, as Judge.

the case to lie over until the morning,
again called up.
The case excites considerable interest here, as Judge
Nelson, one of the presiding Judges, granted the Asbest
corpus under which Kaine was sued our, and differed
from Judge Betts, of the New-York District Cours, on
the law point, and as it is also the first case of the kind
under the Ashburton treaty.

Arrival of the Steamship Washington at

Boston, Monday, Jan 3 1853. The steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch.

from Bremen Dec. 3, and Southampton 13th, for New-York, put into this port this morning short of coal, and with the loss of foretopsail yard, having experienc very heavy weather. She will take in a supply of coal, and will probably proceed to New York early to morrow morning.

The following is a list of her passengers, (many of whom leave for New York by the train this after-

noon:) noon:)

F. Schultz and Mrs. Schnitz, M. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison, T. Wagner, G. W. Stockman, M. Hannum and A. Rendie, of U. S. A., C. Hannum and Miss Kacchesic, of Great Britain, M. Schultz, S. C. Rushlinz, A. Lankenban, D. Wiedmann, C. Whist, Anna V. Khnen, W. Schenka, H. Schmidt, C. F. Meineck, C. Retchest, H. Flieschman, C. Weiss, and J. Tagenstechn, of Germany, J. Britzi, Miss Eulet, M. M. Delmoe, J. Jauel, F. C. Laguereaux, D. Gangala, P. Haid, H. Eglizdyeml, E. Elery, S. Elery, A. Rendelle, and H. Wickmann, resideacea not given.

From Hayti-The Black Vomit at St. Domingo - The Occupation of Samana by French thought to be a Honz.

Capt. Coffin, of the brig Sutcliff, arrived this morning from St. Domingo city, reports that the black vomit was still committing ravages there, and many of the crews of foreign vessels had died. The disease was also quite fatal on where slac quite fatal on shore. Among others who had died was the French Consul. The American Consul had also been sick, but was recovering.

Capt Coffin also reports that during the month or more he was in port at St. Domingo he heard nothing of the occupation of the Peninaula of Samana by the French, and thinks the story must be incorrect.